

in their native land, those workmen have transported their energies and talents to other lands. Under present circumstances, the balance of society was completely destroyed; and it would be better for the working classes to roam as savages through the wild desert than submit to their present slavery. (Cheers.)

House of Lords—Tuesday, March 19.—A conversation sprang out of the presentation of two petitions from hand-loom weavers, by Lord Lansdowne, on the subject of the Truck System, in the course of which,

Lord Stanhope remarked, that the hand-loom weavers were a very distressed and oppressed class of men. They worked 14 hours a day, and yet they got no more than 5s. per week for their labor. He wished the Noble Lord, who used to be so eloquent on negro slavery, and the ill treatment and hard labour to which the slaves in the West Indies were said to have been subjected, would consider the condition of these white slaves, and compare the case of the hand-loom weavers, who had nothing more than two pence-halfpenny per day to live on, with that of the negroes.

Earl Stanhope presented a petition from a man in his 91st year, who had paid poor rates for a period of 50 years, and was now refused out-door relief in his poverty. He objected to the workhouse as a prison, and to separation from his wife as a cruel visitation in his old age.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.—OPINION OF LORD DURHAM'S CHIEF SECRETARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb 5.

Mr. C. Buller wished to call the attention of the house to this fact, that his late friend, the Governor of Canada—(Loud cries of "Oh!") He really could not understand that interruption. What he meant to say was, when his noble friend had discharged his duty, in giving what he believed to be a final statement of the affairs of Canada, which had been contained in the report presented to her Majesty's Ministers,—all he wished to state was, that his duty was discharged, and he only hoped that Her Majesty's Government would not delay very long the opportunity of judging of that which he believed would be the means of ample vindication. (Hear.) He should say nothing more on this subject, but would detain the house a few moments on some of the remarks of the hon. member for Tamworth on the conduct of the government of the United States. The right hon. baronet, taking for his text the information contained in Her Majesty's speech, a document which he never looked upon as containing all the information upon any subject,—the right hon. baronet had spoken that night upon an extremely delicate subject, namely, our foreign relations. A very erroneous impression would go forth to the country if he (Mr. C. Buller) allowed what the right hon. baronet had said to go uncontradicted. The right hon. baronet had stated, that he would not be satisfied with all the Government of the United States had done as to issuing a proclamation. The Government had done, in his opinion, all that a Government could do. (Loud cries of "Oh.") He would tell them what they had done; they had passed a law of neutrality, and had kept that law more strictly than we had done. They had prosecuted and convicted several gentlemen who had infringed that law (mingled cries of "Hear" and "Oh!"); and they had doubled their army in order to keep that law. When a Government had done this they ought not to say they had done nothing but utter unmeaning words. ("Hear," from the Ministerial benches.) He was particularly anxious that this should be contradicted, because he thought that the statement of the hon. baronet might be productive of the worst effects. The Government of the United States was a free Government. (Cries of "Oh!" from the Opposition benches.) He supposed the hon. baronet did not mean to upset the executive. Ought they not, in dealing with them, to work by all possible means on that Government, and get it to exercise its powers in the most effectual way? What was the most effectual way? Gaining the opinion of the American people. The opinion of the people, from one end of the country to the other, was decidedly with us. The Americans dared not hold a sympathiser's meeting in any town in the United States, and in the country they held anti-sympathising meetings. (Cries of "Oh," and "Order.") Those who had invaded the Canadas had been a set of robbers and marauders, and no government could restrain such men from going on such lawless expeditions. Would the right hon. baronet forget that marauding expeditions had been fitted out in despite of the English Government? The right hon. baronet's government could not be suspected of having a very good feeling towards the government of Don Miguel. What had the right hon. baronet's government, with all the good intentions and power of monarchy done? Had they prevented two vessels loaded with arms and persons going to invade the Portuguese territories, and had they caught those vessels before they had got 12 days' sail across the Atlantic? (Hear.) He thought the United States could not, then, be blamed so very much because steamers had contrived to get over a half-hour's sail without being stopped, or that persons should have contrived to cross an imaginary line. The

conduct on the part of the United States Government ought to be generously acknowledged, and they ought to thank it for the liberality with which it had endeavored to fulfil its duties, and they ought to encourage the good feeling of the people of the United States, (hear,) and not to provoke their national pride by not giving a due acknowledgment to what they had done.

[From the London Morning Herald 21st ult.]

A war between Great Britain and the United States would appear to be inevitable. Nothing, at all events, can prevent war, excepting the most ample preparations on the part of this country to guard the national honor from violation, and to maintain, at all hazards, the dominion of England over her North American colonies.

It would be the merest folly on the part of the English government, to shut its eyes to the fact that a war with England, when the favorable moment shall arrive, is the great object of Mr. Van Buren and of his party. The North American republicans hope yet to subject the whole of the vast American continent to their sway; and the presence of native tribes, or of colonists owing allegiance to other countries, they regard as equally a profanation of the soil. To extinguish the sovereignty of Great Britain in the Canadas is even more necessary to the consolidation of the power of the federal union, than is the extinction of the native races to the establishment of democratic supremacy in the far west.

Throughout the federal union, there is but one feeling as to the necessity, sooner or later, of wresting the Canadas from Great Britain.—So long as the Canadas acknowledge the sovereignty of England, so long is the federal union liable to disruption—so long, in fact, does England hold to a great extent, in her hands, the fate of her former colonies.

But whilst the desire is universal throughout the United States to subvert all traces of English dominion in North America, the commercial relations which connect the southern states with England have induced in the more wealthy classes of traders, a feeling of exceeding reluctance to engage in hostilities with this country. This feeling of reluctance on the part of American commercialists, will, however, avail only to a very limited extent towards the prevention of war—for the commercial stricture of America is itself regarded as a tyranny, as a vast social nuisance, by the ultra-democratic party throughout the federal union. The conquest of the Canadas would scarcely be hailed with more joy by the Loco-focos, than would the subversion of the power of the moneyed classes. The same process, however, bids fair to attain both objects. The Canadas can be added to the federal union, only by conquest; and a war with Great Britain would consign half the moneyed men in the U. States to bankruptcy. A successful war with Great Britain, therefore, would only add prodigiously to the solid power of the United States.

THE WINDSOR PRISONERS.

These prisoners have been disposed of in the following manner.

HANGED:

Amos Perley, Joshua G. Doan, Hiram B. Lynn, Daniel D. Bedford, Albert Clark,

and Cornelius Cunningham.

TAKEN TO KINGSTON TO BE BANISHED:

Robert Marsh, John B. Tyrell, Elijah C. Woodman, James Aitchison, Henry V. Barnum, James D. Fero, William Nottage, John S. Simmonds, John Goodrich, James P. Williams, John C. Williams, Chauncey Sheldon, Alvin B. Sweet, John Sprague, Michael Morin, M. Riley Stewart, Eleazar Stephen, Samuel Snow.

PARDONED AND DISCHARGED

Daniel Kenedy, Charles R. Read, Wm. Jones, Ezra Horton, Joseph Horton, Joseph Grason, Robert Whitney, Oliver Crandall, Cornelius Higgins, Israel G. Atwood, Stephen Meadon, H. P. Goodrich, David Hay and John S. Mabey.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED

Abraham Tiffany, James Toles and Daniel McKinsey.

Edward P. Anthony and Samuel Whitaker are yet in the Sandwich Jail, so unwell from their wounds as to prevent their being removed.

Truman Woodberry, who made his escape & was retaken upon a borrowed horse, is also detained in London Jail.

QUEEN'S WITNESSES

Daniel Swetnum, William Bartlett, Sidney Barber, George Putnam, David McDougal, John Hickey and William Grason. The first three are on this side, and the others were set at liberty in Canada.

* A friend, who was intimately acquainted with the brave De Lorimier, whose Biography was given in our last No., says that Mr. De Lorimier was born at St. Cuthbert, in the County of Berthier, District of Montreal, on the 26th Dec. 1803. Mr. De Lorimier instead of being 33 years of age as we stated, was 35 years, one month and twenty days old when he fell a victim to British tyranny.

The editor of the Kennebec Journal learns from a gentleman who arrived from Quebec last week, "that the British are about commencing a Fort at Madawaska. It is to be called barracks, but the walls are to be eight feet thick." We have some doubt whether the home government will enter fully into the views of the Provincials, in fortifying their position in our territory, that is unless our Government should be unparadoxically remiss in its duty. If the British wish to build a Fort and make us a present of it as an offset for Fort Blunder, (Rouse's Point,) it may be very well.—*Bangor Whig.*

We are indebted to Ludger Duvernay Esq. for sundry books and documents touching the history of Canada, which we shall commence publishing as soon as practicable.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of some Poetry dated St. Albans, Vt., by Mrs. — but too late for this No. It shall appear next week.

A Communication from Enosburgh, Vt. has just been received,—we have not yet had an opportunity of reading it.

VILLAGE SCANDAL.—The editor of the Northampton Courier not inaptly compares the tearing to pieces of characters in village circles, to the ancient bed of Procrustes, a famous robber of Attica, who used to tie the travellers he caught to a bed, & if they were longer than the frame he cut their legs off— if shorter he stretched them out. So it is with village gossips. They hack a new-comer to their measure—or stretch them out to it, and wo befalls many a one in the operation.

ANOTHER MARTYR GONE.—ANTOINE DORE Esq., a respectable and wealthy Merchant of the County of L'Acadie, has breathed his last. He was made prisoner last Fall, forced to walk to the rail-road at St. Johns, thence taken to Montreal, where he was thrown into a dungeon. His trial began on the 26th January last and nothing being proved against him, his persecutors released him, but his health was so much injured that he very soon after died. This is the inhuman treatment all liberal men suffer under British tyranny in Canada. Mr. Dore was well known last year in Plattsburgh, where he was a Refugee, till Lord Durham's amnesty.

STILL ANOTHER.—The wife of Mr. EUSEBE LANCOT of Ste. Marguerite de Blainville, whose property was plundered and burnt, died a few weeks ago at Laprairie. When the fire was set to her house, she had just time to leap from one of the windows. She was far gone in pregnancy, and this accident caused the immediate death of her child. She lingered since then a miserable existence till death closed the scene. Americans! This is the barbarous manner in which your neighbors are treated, yet you are forbidden to sympathize with them in their misfortunes.

DIED

At Montreal, on the 8d inst., TOUSSAINT PELTIER Esq., at the advanced age of 76.—He was the father of Toussaint Peltier Esq. Lawyer of Montreal, who was incarcerated in the fall of 1837, and the most ill-treated of any political prisoners there.

On the 4th ult., NAPOLEON, youngest son of the unfortunate and brave martyr of Liberty Chevalier De Lorimier.

On the 10th inst., CHARLES CLAUDE CORR COTE Esq., father of Dr. C. H. O. Cote now an exile at Swanton, Vt. This respectable old gentleman at the age of 82 years, had his dwelling house burnt by the cruel Colborne at Napierville during the late troubles; not satisfied with this, they made him a prisoner and were dragging him to jail, when some officers more humane stopped the brutes who were performing so disgraceful an act. Mr. Cote was obliged to take shelter with his poorer neighbors, where he suffered much from the want of provisions. Some weeks after he went to Montreal to live with some of his friends there. He could not survive the intelligence that his son-in-law, Mr. P. H. Morin and his grandson Mr. A. G. Morin had been sentenced to death by the Court Martial. Added to this, his youngest son whom he always cherished was an Outlaw, whose blood the British authorities were seeking with avidity.—All this was too much for a man of his years. He sank under his accumulated misfortunes on the 10th. inst.—*Com.*

HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber has opened a High School at Cambridge Centre, Vt., and will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, &c. Particular attention will be placed to scholars placed under his instruction. Terms \$3 per quarter.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Cambridge, March 25, 1839.
N. B. Board may be obtained in respectable families, residing in the village, on reasonable terms.

LIST of persons sentenced to death by the Court Martial, sitting at Montreal, and composed of the following officers:—Major Gen. CLITHEROW, President; Lieut. Cols. Sir John Eustice, Barnard, Grier, and Crawford; Majors Prichard, Bigs, and Thornton; Captains Smith, Kerr, Cadogare and Cox.

FIRST TRIAL, 28th Novr. 1838.	RESIDENCE.	PROFESSION.	Age	Children.
* Joseph Narcisse Cardinal, §	Chateaugay,	N. P. & M. P. P.	30	5
* Joseph Duquette,	do.	Student at Law	22	
Francois Maurice Lepailleur, §	do.	Bailiff.	32	3
Joseph Lecuyer, §	do.	Farmer.	30	1
Jean Louis Thibert, §	do.	do.	52	3
Jean Marie Thibert, §	do.	do.	37	4
Joseph Guimond, §	do.	do.	49	3
Louis Guerin Dussault, §	do.	do.	36	4
Antoine Cote, §	do.	do.	48	8
Leandre Ducharme, §	Lachine,	Clerk,	22	
SECOND TRIAL, 18th December, 1838.				
Charles Huot, §	Napierville,	Notary Public.	52	
THIRD TRIAL, 24th December, 1838.				
† Pierre Theophile Decoigne, §	do.	do.	29	2
† Joseph Pare, §	do.	Farmer,	45	
David Drossin LeBlanc, §	do.	do.	36	6
Hubert Drossin LeBlanc, §	do.	do.	31	4
Joseph Hebert,	do.	do.	38	
† Francois Trepanier, Jr. §	do.	do.	16	
† Pierre Hector Morin, (a) § father	do.	Navigator.	58	4
† Achille Gabriel Morin, (b) § son	do.	Merchant,	23	
† Guillaume Levesque,	Montreal,	Student at Law,	19	
FOURTH TRIAL, 3d January, 1839.				
† Joseph Jacques Robert, —	St. Philippe,	Farmer,	59	5
† Charles Sanguinet, —	do.	do.	36	2
† Francois Xavier Hamelin, —	do.	do.	20	
† Paschal Pinsonnault,	do.	do.	28	
† Ambrose Sanguinet, —	St. Constant,	do.	38	5
Joseph Longtin,	do.	do.	59	11
Theophile Robert,	St. Edward,	do.	24	
FIFTH TRIAL, — 11th Jan'y. 1839.				
Jean Baptiste Henri Brien Desrochers,	Ste. Martine,	Physician,	23	
Joseph Dumouchelle, §	do.	Farmer,	45	4
Gabriel Ignace Chevreuil, §	do.	do.	43	7
Louis Dumouchelle, §	do.	do.	40	6
Francois Xavier Touchette, §	do.	do.	30	4
Jean Laberge, §	do.	do.	34	6
Jacques Goyette, §	Beauharnais,	do.	48	3
Toussaint Rochon, §	do.	Carriage maker,	28	2
Francois Xavier Prieur, §	St. Timothy,	Merchant,	23	
Joseph Watter Lanoie, §	Soulanges,	do.	59	9
† Chevalier De Lorimier,	St. Cuthbert,	Notary Public,	35	3
SIXTH TRIAL, — 22d Jan'y. 1839.				
† Charles Hindenlang, (c)	Paris, France,	Brig. General,	29	
SEVENTH TRIAL, — 26th Jan'y. 1839.				
† Pierre Remi Narbonne, §	St. Edward,	Painter,	34	3
Francois Beaucare Bigonnesse,	St. Cyprien,	Farmer,	47	7
Pierre Maurice Lavoie,	do.	do.	48	9
Joseph Marceau,	do.	do.	30	2
† Francois Nicolas,	Ste. Marguerite,	Teacher,	44	
† Amable Daunais,	do.	Farmer,	21	
Antoine Coupal Laraine,	do.	do.	49	12
Theodore Bechar, §	do.	do.	47	10
Francois Camy, §	St. Constant,	Merchant	53	5
EIGHTH TRIAL, — 8th Feb. 1839.				
† Louis Turcot,	Ste. Martine,	Farmer,	33	6
† Michel Longtin,	Beauharnais,	do.	58	5
† Charles Roy, §	do.	do.	50	1
† Desire Bourbonnais,	do.	Blacksmith,	19	
Andre Montigny Papineau,	do.	do.	30	7
David Gagnon,	do.	Joiner,	30	2
Francois Xavier Prevost, §	do.	Tavern keeper,	28	3
Charles Rapin, §	St. Timothy,	do.	29	3
NINTH TRIAL, — 22d Feb. 1839.				
Jean Baptiste Bousquet,	St. Cessaire,	Miller,	39	
Francois Xavier Guertin,	do.	Farmer,	43	
Louis Bourdon,	do.	do.	22	2
TENTH TRIAL, — 26th Feb. 1839.				
Charles Guillaume Bouc,	Terrebonne,	Yeoman,	46	7
Leon Leclaire,	do.	Farmer,	40	5
Pierre Gravelle,	do.	do.	23	
Antoine Bousin,	do.	do.	34	5
Francois St. Louis,	do.	do.	34	4
Edouard Paschal Rochon,	do.	Carriage maker,	39	1
ELEVENTH TRIAL, — 12th March.				
Hypolite Lantot,	St. Remi,	Notary Public.	23	2
Louis Pinsonnault, §	do.	Farmer,	40	3
Francois Surprenant Lafontaine, §	St. Philippe,	do.	50	11
Thomas Surprenant Lafontaine,	do.	do.	47	11
Etienne Langlois,	Ste. Marguerite,	do.	25	
Francois Languedoc,	St. Constant,	do.	21	
Jacques David Hebert,	Napierville,	do.	47	8
Louis Defaillette, §	do.	do.	38	2
David Demers, §	do.	Blacksmith,	26	4
Rene Pinsonnault,	St. Edouard,	Farmer,	47	6
Benoni Verdon, §	do.	do.	45	5
TWELFTH TRIAL, — 26th March.				
Moyse Longtin, —	St. Constant,	do.	24	
† Clovis Pattenaude, —	do.	do.	45	3
† Charles Maudat, —	St. Philippe,	do.	33	3
THIRTEENTH TRIAL, — 26th March.				
Samuel Newcomb,	Chateaugay,	Physician,	64	5
Moses Dalton, §	do.	Farmer,	25	1
Jean Baptiste Trudel,	do.	do.	32	3
Francois Vallée, §	Ste. Martine,	do.	30	3
Charles Bergeron Langevin, §	do.	do.	50	7
Constant Bisson,	do.	Blacksmith,	28	1
Jeremie Rochon,	St. Vincent,	Carriage-maker,	34	5
Louis Henault,	Beauharnais,	Notary Public.	25	
Joseph Goyette,	do.	Farmer,	28	2
Edouard Tremblay,	do.	do.	33	
Bazile Roy,	do.	do.	40	5
Joseph Roy,	do.	do.	55	8
Louis Philippe Tremblay,	do.	do.	24	1
Joseph Louis Roy,	do.	do.	34	4
Michel Alarie,	St. Timothy,	Joiner,	37	4
Louis Julien,	do.	Farmer,	40	5
Joseph Cousineau,	do.	do.	46	8
Antoine Charbonneau,	do.	do.	46	8
Francois Dion, §	do.	Cooper,	48	6
FOURTEENTH TRIAL, — 9th April.				
Benjamin Mott,	Aiburgh, Vt.	Farmer,	42	5

* Executed on the 22d Dec. 1838.

† Executed on the 18th Jan. 1839.

‡ Executed on the 15th Feb. 1838.

§ Not married.

|| Property plundered and burned.

‡ Recommended to mercy.

[a] Half-brother to Dr. Cote.

[b] Nephew of Dr. Cote.

[—] Accused of High Treason, and also of the murder of Walker of LaTortue, who, on the night of the rising of 3d Nov. last, was asked quietly to surrender his arms, but answered by firing on the Patriots, who returned the fire and killed him. [c] Accused of Piracy, and of the murder of Capt. McAllister, killed at the battle of Odelltown on the 9th of Nov.